This note gathers some of the indicators that are helpful when conducting a multidimensional poverty analysis (MDPA). It is a living document where more examples of useful indicators are added continuously. Please note that some of the listed links in this document refer to indexes with several relevant indicators.

While using this document, it is important to point out that:

- This is a guide with links to find typical cross-country indicators for each dimension. Many useful and relevant indicators can be found elsewhere too.
- The relevant indicators will depend on the country specific context, the depth of the study, and any particular focus the study may have chosen. The indicators in this guide are not compulsory to use.
- In addition, it is important to also seek data on people living in poverty and to use information from qualitative studies, including perceptions studies. Further guidance is given in relevant thematic toolboxes, thematic briefs and thematic network sites: links.
- The indicators listed in this document are sorted following the structure of the MDPA. However, the same indicator can be relevant to use under several sections, depending on the specific problems in the country or how the report is eventually structured.
- This menu covers cross-country data, which is useful to benchmark a country’s progress against other countries. However, more detailed, country-specific data should be used to complement this picture. This data can be gathered from the statistical offices in the country or from country-specific studies by different organization (World Bank, IMF, OECD, UNDP and other UN entities and humanitarian organisations, etc).
- It is important to further explore disaggregated data availability since it is key in understanding the perspective of people living in poverty and intersectionalities. If available, data that is disaggregated by sex, age, geographical location (rural/urban), migratory status, disability, and other relevant levels of disaggregation should be used. As a minimum, if available, sex- and age disaggregated data should be used across all dimensions of the multidimensional poverty analysis.
- Since this is a living document, work in progress, suggestions of new indicators are most welcome.

1. POVERTY OVERVIEW AND INEQUALITY

- World Development Indicators: World Bank [Link to the overall databank]
  - Poverty headcount ratio at; $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) [% of population], $3.10 a day (2011 PPP) [% of population], national poverty lines [% of population]
  - Rural/Urbam poverty gap at national poverty lines [% of total and rural population]
  - Poverty gap at; $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) [%], $3.10 a day (2011 PPP) [%], national poverty lines [%]
- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
- Human Development Report: Human Development Index Rank
  - Share of population living in multidimensional poverty
  - Contribution to deprivation in different dimensions
  - Palma ratio
  - Gender Inequality Index Rank
- GINI index [World Bank estimate]
2. THE FOUR DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY

2.1 Resources

- **Income levels**
- **Capital**
- **Remittances**
- **Land**
- **Livestock**
- **Natural resources/ecosystem services**
- **Other material resources**
- **Education levels**
- **Health status**
- **Social capital**

### Income
- GDP per capita (current, constant, etc.)
- GDP per capita growth
- Income share held by: lowest 10%, lowest 20%, second 20%, third 20%, fourth 20%, highest 20%, highest 10%
- Survey mean consumption or income per capita; bottom 40% of population, total population (2005 PPP $ per day)
- Annualized average growth rate in per capita real survey mean consumption or income; bottom 40% of population (%), total population (%)

### Remittances and Government Benefits
- Personal remittances, received (% of GDP)
- Share of unemployed receiving regular periodic social security unemployment benefits by schemes and sex (%)
- Adequacy of social security programs (% of total welfare of beneficiary households)
  - social insurance programs
  - social protection and labor programs
  - social safety net programs
  - unemployment benefits and ALMP
- Benefits incidence in poorest quintile (%):
  - Benefits incidence in poorest quintile (%) [All labor market]
  - All Social Assistance
  - All Social Insurance
  - All Social Protection and Labor

### Education
- Literacy rate, population 15+ years 15-24 years, total, female, male (%)
- Literacy rate, youth (ages 15-24), gender parity index (GPI)
- Mean years of schooling, total, female, men
- Primary completion rate, total, female, men (% of relevant age group)
- Population with at least secondary education, female/male ratio [Ratio of female to male rates]
- School enrolment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)
- Learning outcomes

### Health, including sexual and reproductive health
- Life expectancy at birth, total, female, men (years)
- Mortality caused by road traffic injury (per 100,000 people)
- Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)
- Mortality rate; under-5 (per 1,000 live births), infant (per 1,000 live births)
- Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
- Prevalence of underweight, weight for age (% of children under 5); total, female, male
- Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5); total, female, male
- Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5); total, female, male
- Prevalence of overweight, weight for height (% of children under 5); total, female, male
- Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5); total, female, male
- Prevalence of HIV, [% of population ages 15-49, children ages 0-14]; total, female, male
- Incidence of HIV (% of uninfected population ages 15-49)
- Incidence of malaria (per 1,000 population at risk)
- Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)
- Prevalence of anaemia; among children (% of children under 5), among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)
- Deaths due to poor water, sanitation and hygiene
- Deaths due to indoor/outdoor air pollution
- Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)
- Fertility rate, total (births per woman)
- Wanted fertility rate (births per woman)
- Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
- Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49)
- Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C

### Capital and Natural Resources
- Land rights (female/male)
- Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land
- Cereal yield (kg per hectare)
- Livestock densities
- Adjusted net savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI)
• Population living on degraded land
• Population affected by natural disasters
• Natural resource depletion
• Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (% of population, average 1990-2009)
• Plant species [higher], threatened
• Mammal species, threatened
• Fish species, threatened
• Bird species, threatened
• Total natural resources rents (% of GDP)
• Forest rents (% of GDP)

2.2 Opportunities and Choice

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Employment
• Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 and 15+, total/female/male [%] [modeled ILO estimate]
• Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate [%] [modeled ILO estimate]
• Employment in agriculture/industry/services (% of total, female, male employment)
• Employment in private sector (female/male)
• Public employment by sectors and sub-sectors of national accounts [Thousands]
• Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24 and 15+, total/female/male [%] [modeled ILO estimate or national estimate]
• Wage and salaried workers, total/female/male [% of total/female/male employment]
• Firms with female participation in ownership [% of firms]
• Firms with female top manager [% of firms]
• Employers, total/female/male [% of total/female/male employment]
• Female share of employment in senior and middle management [%]
• Informal employment, total/female/male [% of total non-agricultural employment]
• Unemployment; total/female/male [% of total labor force] [modeled ILO estimate or national estimate]
• Unemployment with advanced education, total/female/male [% of total/female/male labor force with advanced education]
• Unemployment with basic education, total/female/male [% of total/female/male labor force with basic education]
• Unemployment with intermediate education, total/female/male [% of total/female/male labor force with intermediate education]
• Unemployment, youth total/female/male [% of total/female/male labor force ages 15-24] [modeled ILO estimate]
• Vulnerable employment, total/female/male [% of total/female/male employment]
• Working poor/Underemployment (total/female/male)
• Average working hours of children, study and work and working only, ages 7-14 (hours per week); total, female, male
• Child employment in agriculture/manufacturing/services (% of economically active children ages 7-14); total, female, male
• Children in employment, self-employed (% of children in employment, ages 7-14); total, female, male
• Children in employment, study and work, work only (% of children in employment, ages 7-14); total, female, male
• Children in employment, wage workers (% of children in employment, ages 7-14); total, female, male
• Emigration rate of tertiary educated (% of total tertiary educated population)
• International migrant stock (% of population)

Access to Finance and Markets
• World Bank: Access to financial institution services (by age, gender, etc):
  - Global FinDev Database
  - Account at a financial institution, total/female/male [% age 15+] [ts]
  - Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% total/female/male [% ages 15+] [ts]
  - Account at a financial institution, income, richest 60% total/female/male [% ages 15+] [ts]

Access to Health Care
• Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)
• Physicians (per 1,000 people)
• Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)
• Share of women receiving antenatal care
• Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)
• Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)
• Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)
• Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)

Access to Water and sanitation
• Little Green Data Book, for instance the following indicators
  - Internal freshwater resources per capita
  - Access to improved water source (% of total population), rural/urban
  - Access to improved sanitation (% of total population), rural/urban

Access to Infrastructure
• Access to electricity; total, rural, urban (% of rural population)
• Value lost due to electrical outages (% of sales)
• Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)
• ICT goods/service exports (% of total goods exports)
• Individuals using the Internet (% of population)
• Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)
• Mobile account, total/female/male (% age 15+) [w2]
• Mobile account, income, poorest 40%, richest 60% (% ages 15+) [w2]
• Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)
• Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)
• Quality of port infrastructure, WEF (1=extremely underdeveloped to 7=well developed and efficient by international standards)
• Agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land)
• Improved sanitation facilities; total/rural/urban (% of population with access)
• Improved water source; total/rural/urban (% of population with access)

Technology
• Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)
• Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service exports/imports)

Access to Social/Job Security
• Coverage of social insurance programs, safety net programs, unemployment benefits and ALMP in poorest, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, richest quintile (% of population)
• Share of unemployed receiving regular periodic social security unemployment benefits by schemes and sex [%]

2.3 Power and voice

• Ability and opportunity to claim and enjoy human rights
• Discrimination, formal and informal
• Access to justice
• Access to power
• Ability and opportunities for voice

Indexes with several relevant indicators:
• World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index
• Varieties of Democracy Index
• Minimum set of gender indicators [UN Gender Statistics]
• Corruption perception index for 2017
• Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 12=strong)
• Worldwide Governance Indicators
• Global Gender Gap Index Rank
• Gender Inequality Index
• The Kids Rights Index (Child rights, protection, health, education etc.)
• Realization of Children’s Rights Index (grade between 0 and 10 that shows the level of realization of Children’s Rights in a country)
• Disability statistics [Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) is a UN city group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission]

Indicators:
• Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)
• Legislation exists on domestic violence (1=yes; 0=no)
• Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before ages 15
• Women who were first married before age 18 (% of women aged 20-24)
• Female genital mutilation/cutting prevalence [%]
• Percentage of girls who have undergone FGM/C (as reported by their mothers, by place of residence and household wealth quintile)
• Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C (by place of residence and household wealth quintile)
• Birth registration (proportion of children under 5 years of age)

1 Qualitative and quantitative indicators addressing relevant issues related to gender equality and/or women’s and girl’s empowerment (health, education, employment etc.).
- Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are sexually active and who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern method
- Violence against women (intimate or nonintimate)
- Children age 2-14 years who has experienced any violent discipline (psychological aggression and/or physical punishment) in the past month %

Perception surveys:
- Perception survey [Afrobarometer and Latinobarometro etc.]

2.4 Human security

- Vulnerabilities to tensions, conflict and violence
- Physical and sexual safety and violence

Indexes with several relevant indicators:
- Worldwide Governance Indicators
  - Political Stability and Absence of Violence
- Inform Risk Index
- The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) Index

Indicators:
- Battle-related deaths (number of people)
- Homicide rates per 100,000 people
- Internally displaced persons (number, high estimate, low estimate)
- Prevalence of food insecurity
- Losses due to theft, robbery, vandalism, and arson (% sales)
- Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of women age 15-49)
- Percentage of girls who have undergone FGM/C (as reported by their mothers, by place of residence and household wealth quintile)
- Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C (by place of residence and household wealth quintile)

Perception surveys etc.:
- Perception survey [Afrobarometer and Latinobarometro etc.]

3. THE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT
3.1 Political and Institutional Context

Indexes with several relevant indicators:
- Varieties of Democracy index
- World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index
- UNOHCHR Universal Human Rights Index
- Worldwide Governance Indicators [Government Efficiency, Control of Corruption, Voice and Accountability, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, Political Stability and Absence of Violence]
- Global Competitiveness Index [mostly WEF Executive Opinion Survey; pillars and sub-indicators]:
  - Institutions Pillar
- The World Bank’s Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability diagnostic (PEFA)
- Open Budget Index by the International Budget Partnership
- Rule of Law Index by the World Justice Project
- Global Gender Gap Index Rank
- Gender Inequality Index

Indicators:
- CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating (1=low to 6=high)
- CPIA public sector management and institutions cluster average (1=low to 6=high)
- CPIA quality of public administration rating (1=low to 6=high)
- CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating (1=low to 6=high)
- Freedom House Rating
- Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)
- Public credit registry coverage (% of adults)
- CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)
• Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
• Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)
• Law mandates non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)
• Law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (1=yes; 0=no)
• Law prohibits or invalidates child or early marriage (1=yes; 0=no)
• Mothers are guaranteed an equivalent position after maternity leave (1=yes; 0=no)
• Non-discrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)
• Nonpregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men (1=yes; 0=no)

3.2 Economic and Social context

Indexes with several relevant indicators:
• Global Competitiveness Index, 150+ indicators, Country Profiles, etc

Indicators:
Overall economic indicators
• GDP (constant 2010 US$, annual %)
• GDP per capita (current LCU, current USD, constant 2010 US$, constant PPP, annual % growth, constant 2010 US$)
• Trade: Observatory of Economic Complexity - Export and import data by country
• Agriculture/Industry/Manufacturing/Services, value added (% of GDP, annual % growth, constant 2010 US$)
• International tourism, receipts (% of total exports)
• Current account balance (% of GDP)
• Exports of goods and services (% of GDP), annual % growth, constant 2010 US$
• Goods exports/imports (BoP, current US$)
• Service exports/imports (BoP, current US$)
• Gross savings (% of GDP)
• Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)
• Gross fixed capital formation, total/private sector (% of GDP) (“Investments”)
• Household final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)
• Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)
• Imports of goods and services (annual % growth)
• External debt stocks (% of GNI)
• Central government debt, total (% of GDP)
• Foreign direct investment, net inflows/outflows (% of GDP)
• Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)
• Real effective exchange rate index [2010 = 100]

Population Dynamics
• Urban/rural population
• Population living in slums (% of urban population)
• Urban population growth
• Population growth
• Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)
• Population density
• Population density (people per sq. km of land area)
• Population in the largest city (% of urban population)
• Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million (% of total population)
• Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)
• Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Fiscal indicators
• Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)
• Grants and other revenue (% of revenue)
• Net ODA received (% of GNI) and received per capita (current US$)
• Tax revenue (% of GDP)
• Taxes on exports (% of tax revenue)
• Taxes on goods and services (% of revenue)
• Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of revenue, % of total taxes)
• Taxes on international trade (% of revenue)
• Expense (% of GDP)
• Subsidies and other transfers (% of expense)
• General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)
• Interest payments on external debt (% of GNI)
• Compensation of employees (% of expense)
• Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure %
• Expenditure on primary, secondary, tertiary as % of government expenditure on education (%)
• Government expenditure on education, total, per student primary/secondary (% of GDP per capital)
• Health expenditure per capita (current US$)
• Health expenditure, total/public/private (% of GDP, % of government expenditure, % of total health expenditure)
• Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)
• CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating (1=low to 6=high)
• CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high)
• CPIA fiscal policy rating (1=low to 6=high)
• CPIA quality of budgetary and financial management rating (1=low to 6=high)

Social indicators
• CPIA building human resources rating (1=low to 6=high)
• Children out of school, total/female/male (% of total/female/male primary school age)
• Net enrolment rate, primary/secondary, both sexes [%]
• Primary completion rate, total/female/male (% of relevant age group)
• Pre-primary education, duration (years)
• Pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary/primary/lower secondary/upper secondary/secondary/tertiary education (headcount basis)
• School enrolment, primary, secondary, tertiary, [gross], gender parity index (GPI), female, male [% gross/net]
• Completeness of birth registration (%); total/rural/urban
• CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)
• CPIA social protection rating (1=low to 6=high)

Private Sector Environment
• CPIA business regulatory environment rating (1=low to 6=high)
• Global Competitiveness Index (mostly WEF, Executive Opinion Survey; All pillars and sub-indicators): i.e. Overall GCI, Institutions Pillar, Infrastructure and Connectivity Pillar,
• Macroeconomic Context Pillar, Health Pillar, Education and Skills Pillar etc.
• World bank Doing business Indicators (All)
  - Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations) (i.e. Starting a Business, Dealing with Construction Permits, Getting Electricity, Registering Property etc.)
• Selection of business constraint indicators:
  - Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 12=strong)
  - Number of visits or required meetings with tax officials
  - Power outages in firms in a typical month (number)
  - Procedures to register property (number)
  - Profit tax (% of commercial profits)
  - Start-up procedures to register a business; total, female, male (number)
  - Time required to start a business; total, female, male (days)
  - Time required to enforce a contract (days)
  - Time required to get electricity (days)
  - Time required to register property (days)
  - Time to prepare and pay taxes (hours)
  - Time spent dealing with the requirements of government regulations (% of senior management time)
  - Time to export (days), border compliance, documentary compliance
  - Total tax rate (% of commercial profits)
  - New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)
  - Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)
  - Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials (% of firms)
  - Burden of customs procedure, WEF (1=extremely inefficient to 7=extremely efficient)
  - Cost of business start-up procedures; total/ female/male (% of GNI per capita)
  - Cost to export; (US$ per container), border compliance (US$), documentary compliance (US$)

3.3 Environmental context
Indexes with several relevant indicators:
• Notre Dame GAIN Index rank

Climate change adaptation index (a country’s economic readiness, governance readiness and social readiness and a country’s exposure, sensitivity and capacity to adapt to the negative effects of climate change) (0-100, higher is better)
• Environmental Performance Index (Agriculture, Air Quality, Biodiversity and Habitat, Climate and Energy, Forests, Fisheries, Health Impacts, Water Resources, and Water and Sanitation) (0-100 scale, 100=best performing)
• Little Green Data Book (agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, energy, emission and pollution, and water and sanitation)

Indicators:
• Deforestation and Biodiversity (annual deforestation % of change)
• CPIA policy and institutions for environmental sustainability rating (1=low to 6=high) Disaster risk reduction progress score (1-5 scale; 5=best)
• Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)
• Electricity production from coal, oil, gas, coal, hydroelectric, natural gas, nuclear sources and renewable sources (% of total and kWh)
• Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita, per $1,000 GDP (constant 2011 PPP))
• Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)
• Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)
• Fossil fuel subsidies (IEA Database)
• Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)
• CO2 emissions (kg per 2010 US$ of GDP, metric tons per capita)
• CO2 intensity (kg per kg of oil equivalent energy use)
• Total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent)
• Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)
• Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)
• Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million (% of total population)
• PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)
• PM2.5 air pollution, population exposed to levels exceeding WHO guideline value (% of total)
• Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)
• Population living in areas where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total population)
• Rural/Urban population living in areas where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total population)
• Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total land area)
• Rural/Urban land area where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total land area, sq. km)

Useful analytical tools
• WAVES – Wealth Academy of ecosystems services
• PEER – Public Environment explanations
• CPEIR: climate public expenditures and institutional review

3.4 Security/Peaceful context
Indexes with several relevant indicators/other sources:
• Worldwide Governance Indicators - Political Stability and Absence of Violence
• Inform Risk Index
• Global Peace Index
• Annual assessment in the OECD/DAC States of fragility
• Uppsala Conflict Database
• Annual Global Terrorism Index rating
• Land-mine and cluster munition monitor
• Arms Trade Treaty
• Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Arms Transfers Database

Indicators:
• Battle-related deaths (number of people)
• Homicide rates per 100,000 people (gender, age)
• Battle-related deaths (number of people)
• Internally displaced persons
• Violence against women (Intimate or nonintimate)
• Children age 2-14 years who has experienced any violent discipline (psychological aggression and/or physical punishment) in the past month %
• Military expenditure (% of GDP)
• Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)
• Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)
• Refugee population by country or territory of asylum
• Refugee population by country or territory of origin
• Legislation exists on domestic violence (1=yes; 0=no)